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**A METHOD FOR DETECTING IMAGE  
INTERPOLATION**

First Named Inventor (or Application Identifier):

Andrew C. Gallagher

Enclosed are:

1. ☒ Specification
2. ☒ Sheet(s) of drawing(s)
3. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement Under 37 CFR 1.97.
4. Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney:
- 4a. ☒ New
- 4b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d) (for continuation/divisional with Box 11 completed))
5. ☐ Incorporation by Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)
6. ☒ Assignment of the invention to Eastman Kodak Company
7. ☐ Certified copy of a priority document
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checked) The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

9. ☐ Deletion of Inventor(s).

Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

10. ☐ If a 111A application prior to examination of the above-identified application, amend the specification at Page 1, after the title, by inserting the following:

--CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

Reference is made to and priority claimed from U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. , filed, entitled .

If a **CONTINUING APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

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 David M. Woods  
Attorney for Applicants  
Registration No. 27,171

 Telephone: (716) 477-5256  
Facsimile: (716) 477-4646

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PATENT APPLICATION BASED ON: Docket Number 81659DMW

Inventor(s): Andrew Gallagher

Attorney: David M. Woods

**A METHOD FOR DETECTING IMAGE INTERPOLATION**

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

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# A METHOD FOR DETECTING IMAGE INTERPOLATION

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to the field of digital image processing and, more particularly, to a method for detecting if an image interpolation has been performed on an image.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the field of image processing, it is often the case that an image must be resized for a desired application. For example, the pixels per inch (or dpi dots per inch) of many display devices are fixed. A particular printer may have a resolution of 250 dpi, for example. In order to print an image consisting of 500 by 750 pixels to a 4 by 6 inch print on such a printer, the image must be resized by a factor of 2. In other words, the values of the image at locations between the original samples must be determined. This process of determining the value of an image signal at locations which are not coincident with the original samples of the image is called interpolation. The factor of interpolation,  $N$ , refers to the ratio of the sampling rate of the output image to the sampling rate of the input image. In the previous example, the interpolation factor  $N = 2$ .

The process of interpolation produces an image of a desired number of rows and columns of pixels. However, the interpolation process involves "guessing" the signal value at many locations. As a result the interpolated image is generally not as high quality as an image originally captured at the desired resolution. For example, an image captured at 500 x 750 pixels and then interpolated to 1000 x 1500 pixels will generally appear softer and of lower quality than an image resulting from capturing that same scene at 1000 x 1500 pixels originally.

Because of the generally lower quality of interpolated images, it would be a desirable and valuable goal for an image processing system to have knowledge of whether an image had been interpolated. More precisely, it would be valuable for an image processing system to be able to distinguish a non-interpolated image from an interpolated image. Additionally, it would be desirable

for the image processing system to have knowledge of the factor of interpolation *N*.

Consequently, it would be desirable to determine directly from the data contained within a digital image (the pixel locations and values) whether an  
5 image has been interpolated. It would further be desirable to determine the factor of interpolation directly from the data contained within the digital image.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to overcoming one or more of the  
10 problems set forth above. Briefly summarized, according to one aspect of the present invention, the invention resides in a method for analyzing a digital image channel, extracting a signal from the digital image channel, and using the extracted signal to determine whether the digital image channel is an interpolated digital image channel or a non-interpolated digital image channel. More  
15 specifically, the extracted signal comprises a signal related to differences between the values of neighboring pixels of the digital image channel, and the periodicity of the extracted signal is analyzed by computing a Fourier Transform signal of the extracted signal and looking for peaks in the Fourier Transform signal.

The advantage of the invention is that it is able to determine directly from  
20 the data contained within a digital image whether an image has been interpolated, and furthermore what method of interpolation was used on the data and what factor of interpolation was employed.

These and other aspects, objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood and appreciated from a review of the  
25 following detailed description of the preferred embodiments and appended claims, and by reference to the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an overview of the present  
30 interpolation detection method according to the invention.

Figs. 2A-2L shows several examples of digital images, and signals derived from the images in accordance with the interpolation detection method shown in Fig. 1.

5 the signal generator shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows a block diagram of the interpolation determiner shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 illustrates an image processing chain involving several branches, which utilizes the output of the interpolation detection method shown in  
10 Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 illustrates another embodiment of an image processing chain involving recovery of the original digital image signal from the output of the interpolation detection method shown in Fig. 1.

## 15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Because image enhancement algorithms and methods are well known, the present description will be directed in particular to algorithm and method steps forming part of, or cooperating more directly with, the method in accordance with the present invention. Other parts of such algorithms and  
20 methods, and hardware and/or software for producing and otherwise processing the image signals, not specifically shown, suggested or described herein may be selected from such materials, components and elements known in the art. In the following description, the present invention will be described as a method typically implemented as a software program. Those skilled in the art will readily recognize  
25 that the equivalent of such software may also be constructed in hardware. Given the system as described according to the invention in the following materials, software not specifically shown, suggested or described herein that is useful for implementation of the invention is conventional and within the ordinary skill in such arts.

30 It is instructive to note that the present invention utilizes a digital image which is typically either a two-dimensional array of red, green, and blue

pixel values or an array of monochromatic values corresponding to light intensities. As used herein, the term digital image refers to the whole two-dimensional array, or any portion thereof that is to be processed. In addition, the preferred embodiment is described with reference to an image of 1024 rows of pixels and 1536 lines of pixels, although those skilled in the art will recognize that digital images of different resolutions and dimensions may be used with equal, or at least acceptable, success. With regard to matters of nomenclature, the value of a pixel of a digital image located at coordinates  $(x,y)$ , referring to the  $x^{th}$  row and the  $y^{th}$  column of the digital image, shall herein comprise a triad of values  $[r(x,y), g(x,y), b(x,y)]$  respectively referring to the values of the red, green and blue digital image channels at location  $(x,y)$ . In this regard, a digital image may be considered as comprising a certain number of digital image channels. In the case of a digital image comprising red, green and blue two-dimensional arrays, the image comprises three channels, namely, red, green and blue channels. Additionally, a luminance channel  $p$  may be formed from the color channels. The value of a pixel of a digital image channel  $n$  located at coordinates  $(x,y)$ , referring to the  $x^{th}$  row and the  $y^{th}$  column of the digital image channel, shall herein be a single value referred to as  $p(x,y)$ .

Referring to the overview of the interpolation detector 4 shown in Fig. 1, a digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  is input to the signal generator 10. The digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  falls either into the category of a non-interpolated image or an interpolated image. The digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  is an interpolated image if it has been derived from some other source digital image channel  $m(x,y)$  and if the sampling rate of  $p(x,y)$  is higher than the sampling rate of  $m(x,y)$ . In addition, the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  will generally be of greater size (in terms of number of pixels in the digital image channel) than the source digital image channel  $m(x,y)$ , unless a cropping step is involved. The input image channel signal generator 10 creates and outputs a one-dimensional signal  $mddp(k)$  from the input digital image channel  $p(x,y)$ . If the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  is the result of an interpolation operation prior to being input to the signal generator 10, then the signal  $mddp(k)$  contains a periodicity corresponding to the interpolation factor  $N$

and method, as will be further explained hereinbelow. However, if the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  is a non-interpolated digital image channel, then the signal  $mddp(k)$  will not contain any particular periodicities. The purpose of the signal generator 10 is to generate a signal that contains a periodic component

- 5 corresponding to the interpolation factor  $N$  only if the input digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  had been interpolated. The signal generator 10 will be described in greater detail hereinbelow. Note that the input digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  consists of  $R$  rows of pixels and  $C$  columns of pixels.

- The digital signal  $mddp(k)$  output from the signal generator 10 is  
10 input to the DFT computer 16 for the computation of the Discrete Fourier Transform. The Discrete Fourier Transform of a time or space signal is a frequency domain representation of the signal. Periodicity in the  $mddp(k)$  signal may be determined by looking for peaks in the  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  signal output by the DFT computer 16. The Discrete Fourier Transform of the  $mddp(k)$  signal,  
15  $DFT[mddp(k)]$ , is input to the interpolation determiner 22 for analysis. The computation of the Discrete Fourier Transform is well known in the art of signal processing and will not be further discussed. In the preferred embodiment, the  $mddp(k)$  signal is padded with zeros until its length is a power of 2. The number of samples of the DFT will herein be referred to by  $M$ , where  $M$  is the smallest power of 2 equal to or greater than  $C-2$ .  
20

- The  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  signal input to the interpolation determiner 22 is analyzed to determine if significant peaks exist. The existence of peaks in the  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  signal indicates that the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  is an interpolated digital image channel. The output of the interpolation determiner is an  
25 indication of whether or not the image  $p(x,y)$  is an interpolated digital image channel as well as an indication of the interpolation factor  $N$  in the case that  $p(x,y)$  is an interpolated digital image channel. The operation of the interpolation determiner 22 is described below.

- The interpolation determiner 22 accepts as input the signal  
30  $DFT[mddp(k)]$ . The interpolation determiner 22 examines the magnitude of the input signal to determine if any peaks are present. Fig. 4 shows an exploded view

of the interpolation determiner illustrating a peak detector 46, which locates the peaks of the input signal  $DFT[mddp(k)]$ , and a threshold detector 52, which compares the magnitude of the peak detector output signal against certain thresholds. Many peak detection methods exist. Those skilled in the art will recognize that any number of peak detection algorithms may be used by the peak detector 46 in order to determine the location  $k_o$  of the largest peak of the signal  $DFT[mddp(k)]$ . In the preferred embodiment, for a location  $k_o$  to be classified as a peak,  $k_o$  must be between  $M/x-1$  and  $M/2+1$ , where  $x = 12$  in the preferred embodiment. Additionally the magnitude of the signal  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  must be greater than the magnitude at all locations within  $(M)/12$  samples of  $k_o$ . Furthermore, the threshold applicator 52 requires that the magnitude of the signal  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  must be greater than  $T\sigma$ , where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the magnitude of the  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  signal, evaluated between  $(M)/12-1$  and  $(M)/2+1$ . The value of  $\sigma$  is determined by the statistic calculator 58. Those skilled in the art will recognize that many variations of the statistic calculator 58, for example Mean Absolute Deviation rather than standard deviation, will yield acceptable results.  $T$  is an arbitrary constant. In the preferred embodiment,  $T = 4$ . The value of  $N_{est}$ , the estimate of the interpolation factor  $N$ , is determined with the location of the peak  $k_o$  corresponding to the greatest magnitude. If the interpolation determiner 22 finds no peaks associated with the signal  $DFT[mddp(k)]$ , then the interpolation determiner outputs information indicating that it believes that the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  has not been interpolated. Alternatively, if the interpolation determiner 22 finds one or more peaks, then the interpolation determiner 22 outputs information indicating that it believes that the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  has been interpolated. Additionally  $N_{est}$  is output by the interpolation determiner 22. The value of  $N_{est}$  is found with the following formula, where  $k_o$  is the index of the peak and  $M$  is the number of samples in the  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  signal:

$$N_{est} = k_o/M$$

Note that in regard to indexes of the DFT, the index 0 refers to the first sample of the DFT and is the DC term.



Fig. 3A shows an exploded block diagram of the signal generator 10. As previously explained, the purpose of the signal generator 10 is to extract a signal from the digital image channel which will exhibit a periodic property only if the digital image channel is interpolated. The digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  is input to the 1D differentiator 28<sub>1</sub>. The purpose of the 1D differentiator 28<sub>1</sub> is to calculate local pixel to pixel variations within the image. In the preferred embodiment, these pixel to pixel differences are determined by computing two successive derivatives along each row of the digital image channel. Note that the processing may be performed with equal success along the image columns. The 1D differentiator 28<sub>1</sub> computes the derivative of each row of the digital image channel to create a derivative digital image channel  $dp(x,y)$ . The following formula is used by the 1D differentiator 28<sub>1</sub> to create the derivative digital image channel  $dp(x,y)$ .

$$dp(x,y) = p(x+1,y) - p(x,y)$$

Next, the derivative digital image channel  $dp(x,y)$  is input to a second 1D differentiator 28<sub>2</sub> for a second computation of a derivative of each row. The output of this second 1D differentiator 28<sub>2</sub> is a digital image channel representing the second derivative of each row of the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$ . The following formula is used by the 1D differentiator 28<sub>2</sub> to create the second derivative digital image channel  $ddp(x,y)$ :

$$ddp(x,y) = dp(x+1,y) - dp(x,y) = p(x+2,y) - 2p(x+1,y) + p(x,y)$$

Notice that the two stages of 1D differentiators 28 may be combined to a direct calculation of  $ddp(x,y)$  from  $p(x,y)$  as shown in the preceding equation.

The purpose of the two stages of the 1D differentiators 28 is to generate a two dimensional signal where the value of the signal on average has different properties at pixel locations corresponding to samples of the original digital image channel  $m(x,y)$  (from which  $p(x,y)$  was interpolated). The signal  $ddp(x,y)$  generally has a large average value at locations corresponding with samples of the original digital image channel  $m(x,y)$  and a small average value at locations between samples of the original digital image channel.

The  $ddp(x,y)$  signal is then input to the 1D trace extractor 40. The purpose of the 1D trace extractor is to produce a high signal to noise ratio one-dimensional trace from the  $ddp(x,y)$  signal, which exhibits a periodicity directly related to the interpolation factor  $N$ . In the preferred embodiment, the 1D trace extractor 40 produces a one dimensional trace  $mddp(k)$  by averaging the magnitudes of values across columns as shown in the following formula:

$$mddp(k) = \sum_{y=0}^R |ddp(k, y)|$$

Those skilled in the art will recognize that the purpose of the signal generator 10 may be accomplished by many methods. Those skilled in the art will further recognize that methods which aim at creating a signal exhibiting a periodicity related to the interpolation factor  $N$  from a digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  do not deviate from the scope of the present invention.

Fig. 3B shows an alternative embodiment of the signal generator 10, wherein only a single 1D differentiator 28 is used. This embodiment yields accurate results, although not quite as reliable as with the preferred embodiment.

Many alternative embodiments exist as well for the 1D trace extractor 40. For instance, the signal  $mddp(k)$  may be computed by finding the standard deviations (or variances) of each row or column of the signal input to the 1D trace extractor 40. In general, the variances of columns or rows of the digital image channel input to the 1D trace extractor 40 are highest when the row or column is coincident with samples of the original digital image channel  $m(x,y)$  from which  $p(x,y)$  was interpolated. Thus, the  $mddp(k)$  signal may be computed by the 1D trace extractor 40 by the following variance-based formula:

$$mddp(k) = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{y=0}^R ddp(k, y)^2 - \frac{1}{R^2} \left[ \sum_{y=0}^R ddp(k, y) \right]^2$$

Other alternative embodiments exist by rearranging the block diagrams already shown. For example, it is possible to compute the DFT of each row of the  $ddp(x,y)$  signal, and then average these DFTs together in order to create the one dimensional signal to input to the interpolation determiner 22. Likewise, it is also possible to compute the DFT of each row of the  $ddp(x,y)$  signal, then input

each DFT to the interpolation determiner 22 for peak detection. Each row of the  $p(x,y)$  digital image channel would then have an  $N_{est}$ . These multiple values of  $N_{est}$  may then be combined by methods familiar to those skilled in the art of pattern recognition to achieve a single value of  $N_{est}$  for the entire image.

5 With reference to Figs. 2A – 2L, example images and related signals are shown to further illustrate the concepts embodied by the present invention. Fig. 2A shows a non-interpolated image  $p_1(x,y)$ , and Fig. 2B shows an image representing the second derivative  $ddp(x,y)$  of each row (column) of the image  $p_1(x,y)$ . A small portion of the signal  $mddp(k)$  output from the signal generator 10 is also shown in Fig. 2C. In this case, the signal  $mddp(k)$  does not show any particular pattern or periodicity. Thus, the signal  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  shown in Fig. 2D computed by the DFT computer 16 shows no particularly significant peaks. When this signal is input to the interpolation determiner 22, no peaks are found and the interpolation determiner outputs information indicating that the digital image channel  $p_1(x,y)$  is a non-interpolated digital image channel.

15 Alternatively, Fig. 2E shows an interpolated image  $p_2(x,y)$ , and Fig. 2F shows an image representing the second derivative  $ddp(x,y)$  of each row (column) of the image  $p_2(x,y)$ . The digital image channel  $p_2(x,y)$  was created with bilinear interpolation applied to  $p_1(x,y)$  with a factor of interpolation of  $N = 2$ . Therefore,  $p_2(x,y)$  is an interpolated digital image channel. A small portion of the signal  $mddp(k)$  output from the signal generator 10 is shown in Fig. 2G. Note that this signal exhibits a strongly periodic function, with a cycle of 2 pixels. This observation is confirmed by the magnitude of the  $DFT[mddp(k)]$  signal, also shown in Fig. 2H. This signal is input to the interpolation determiner 22, which detects a peak. The interpolation determiner 22 then outputs information indicating that the image  $p_2(x,y)$  is an interpolated image. The estimate of interpolation is  $N_{est} = 2.00$ .

25 As a further alternative, Fig. 2I shows an interpolated image  $p_3(x,y)$ , and Fig. 2J shows an image representing the second derivative  $ddp(x,y)$  of each row (column) of the image  $p_3(x,y)$ . The digital image channel  $p_3(x,y)$  was created with bicubic interpolation applied to  $p_1(x,y)$  with a factor of interpolation

of  $N = 2$ . Therefore,  $p_3(x,y)$  is an interpolated digital image channel. A small portion of the signal  $mdp(k)$  output from the signal generator 10 is shown in Fig. 2K. Note that this signal exhibits a strongly periodic function, with a cycle of 2 pixels. This observation is confirmed by the magnitude of the DFT[ $mdp(k)$ ] signal, also shown in Fig. 2L. This signal is input to the interpolation determiner 22, which detects a peak. The interpolation determiner 22 then outputs information indicating that the image  $p_3(x,y)$  is an interpolated image. The estimate of interpolation is  $N_{est} = 2.00$ .

Fig. 5 shows an image processing chain with a branching step, where the selection of an image processing path from one of the two branches is based on the output of the interpolation detector 4. For example, many web photofinishing sites contain resolution warnings when a consumer requests a photograph print at a resolution of less than 150 dpi. An uninformed consumer may attempt to avoid this warning by using image processing software to interpolate the image and increase the image resolution, believing that the problem causing the "resolution warning" has been solved. The method of the present invention would recognize that the image had been interpolated and allows a system to issue a resolution warning to the consumer. Additionally, the method of the invention allows a system to educate the consumer in order to explain that while interpolation increases the number of pixels in a digital image channel, new information is not generally introduced.

Another application of the present method of detecting an interpolated image is illustrated in Fig. 6. As previously mentioned, image interpolation is commonly performed by bicubic and bilinear interpolation. However, a plethora of algorithms exist which claim to provide improved image interpolation. For example, often times, interpolation by an integer factor of  $N$  when using either bicubic or bilinear interpolation preserves the values of each sample of the digital image channel  $m(x,y)$  in the image  $p(x,y)$ . The present invention may then be used to indicate when the image  $p(x,y)$  is an interpolated image. In the case that it is, then the original digital image channel  $m(x,y)$  may often be recovered exactly when  $N$  is an integer. This is accomplished by

sampling the image  $p(x,y)$  at a rate indicated by  $N_{est}$  with an image sampler 70. The low resolution version  $p(x,y)$  may then be interpolated up to the image dimension of  $p(x,y)$  with an image interpolator 76 using a more advanced image interpolation algorithm than would have been previously used.

5 When JPEG compression is present in the digital image channel  $p(x,y)$ , the JPEG decoding often has an effect similar to interpolating an image by a factor of 8 in each dimension. When moderate or large quantization is implemented by the JPEG encoding, the present invention will often classify an image as having been interpolated by a factor of 8. This result may be used as a  
10 measure of quality loss associated with the JPEG compression. For example, a JPEG deblocking algorithm may be implemented when the present invention determines that the image  $p(x,y)$  has been interpolated by a factor of 8.

The result of the present invention may be used in order to select between different parameter sets. For example, a sharpening algorithm may  
15 require one set of parameters if the input image is non-interpolated and a second set of parameters if the input image has been interpolated.

Finally, the result of the present invention may be used to add metadata, information about an image in addition to the pixel values of the image, to the digital image channel. For example, if the present invention determines that  
20 a digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  has been interpolated by a factor of 4, then this historical information may be appended to the metadata associated with that digital image channel. Note that metadata is not necessarily stored in the same file as is the digital image channel data.

Fig. 7 shows examples of DFT/ $mddp(k)$  signals for a variety of  
25 interpolators and interpolation factors N. These plots illustrate the prominence of the peaks which are detected and used to determine an estimate of N by the present invention. The method successfully allows for the determination of whether an image has been interpolated. Additionally, the preferred embodiment also allows for an estimate of N to be made. As shown in Fig. 7, the preferred  
30 embodiment performs acceptably for both integer values of N and non-integer values of N. One may also notice in Fig. 7 that the interpolation method (e.g.,

bilinear, bicubic, or sinc) may be determined from the signal  $\text{DFT}[mddp(k)]$ . If the signal  $\text{DFT}[mddp(k)]$  has a peak at integer multiples of  $k_0$ , then the method of interpolation is likely to be bilinear. If the signal  $\text{DFT}[mddp(k)]$  does not have a peak at integer multiples of  $k_0$ , then the method of interpolation is likely to be bicubic. Because bilinear and bicubic interpolation are the most common methods of interpolation, the present invention has the ability to determine the method of interpolation in most cases.

As a testament to the effectiveness of the present invention, out of 50 non-interpolated images, the present invention correctly classified 49 of the images as non-interpolated. Table 1 shows the results of the present invention when operated on images interpolated with different interpolation factors  $N$  and different methods of interpolation. An entry of 50 in Table 1 represents a correct determination 100% of the time. The method is robust both as to determining the interpolation factor and as to determining the method of interpolation.

Table 1: Results of the interpolation detection algorithm

Method:	Interpolation Factor $N$ :				
	2	2.25	2.5	4	7
Bicubic	50	50	50	49	48
Bilinear	50	50	50	49	49

Notice that the present invention can successfully detect the interpolation factor  $N$  even when  $N$  is not an integer value. An alternative method of interpolation detection comprises the steps of essentially selecting samples (at regular intervals) of a digital image channel  $p(x,y)$  and proposing that these samples constitute an original image channel. Various method of interpolation may then be utilized to reconstruct the “high resolution” image from the samples. This interpolated version may then be compared with the digital image channel for correlation. A high correlation would indicate that the interpolation method and factor were correctly determined. While this alternative method would intuitively

provide the desired result, the detection of an arbitrary non-integer interpolation factor would be difficult.

The present invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment. Changes may be made to the preferred embodiment  
5 without deviating from the scope of the present invention. Such modifications to the preferred embodiment do not significantly deviate from the scope of the present invention.

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## PARTS LIST

4	interpolation detector
10	signal generator
16	DFT computer
22	interpolation determiner
28	1D differentiator
40	1D trace extractor
46	peak detector
52	threshold applicator
58	statistic calculator
70	image sampler
76	image interpolator



**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method of analyzing a digital image channel comprising the steps of:
  - a) providing a digital image channel;
  - b) extracting a signal from the digital image channel; and
  - c) using the extracted signal to determine whether the digital image channel is an interpolated digital image channel or a non-interpolated digital image channel.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein step c) further includes determining an estimated factor of interpolation.
3. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step b) of extracting a signal comprises extracting a signal related to differences between the values of neighboring pixels of the digital image channel.
4. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step c) of using the extracted signal comprises determining the periodicity of the extracted signal by computing a Fourier Transform signal of the extracted signal and looking for peaks in the Fourier Transform signal.
5. The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein step c) further includes determining the method of interpolation that was used to form the digital image channel.
6. A image processing system for determining the interpolation attributes of a digital image channel, said system comprising:
  - means for extracting a signal from the digital image channel; and
  - means for using the extracted signal to determine whether the digital image channel is an interpolated digital image channel or a non-interpolated digital image channel.

7. The image processing system as claimed in claim 6 wherein said means for using the extracted signal further determines an estimated factor of interpolation.

8. The image processing system as claimed in claim 6 wherein said means for extracting a signal comprises means for extracting a signal related to differences between the values of neighboring pixels of the digital image channel.

9. The image processing system as claimed in claim 6 wherein said means for using the extracted signal comprises means for determining the periodicity of the extracted signal by computing a Fourier Transform signal of the extracted signal and looking for peaks in the Fourier Transform signal.

10. The image processing system as claimed in claim 6 wherein said means for using the extracted signal determines the method of interpolation that was used to form the digital image channel.

11. The image processing system as claimed in claim 6 further including means for sending a message to a user based on determining whether the digital image channel is an interpolated digital image channel or a non-interpolated digital image channel.

12. The image processing system as claimed in claim 6 further including means for determining a subsequent image processing channel based on whether the digital image channel is an interpolated digital image channel or a non-interpolated digital image channel.

### ABSTRACT

A method for analyzing a digital image channel comprising the steps of providing a digital image channel, extracting a signal from the digital image channel, and using the extracted signal to determine whether the digital image channel is an interpolated digital image channel or a non-interpolated digital image channel. More specifically, the extracted signal comprises a signal related to differences between the values of neighboring pixels of the digital image channel, and the periodicity of the extracted signal is analyzed by computing a Fourier Transform signal of the extracted signal and looking for peaks in the Fourier Transform signal.



004207.00820500 Fig. 2E

ORIGINAL

BILINEAR

BICUBIC

Fig. 2I

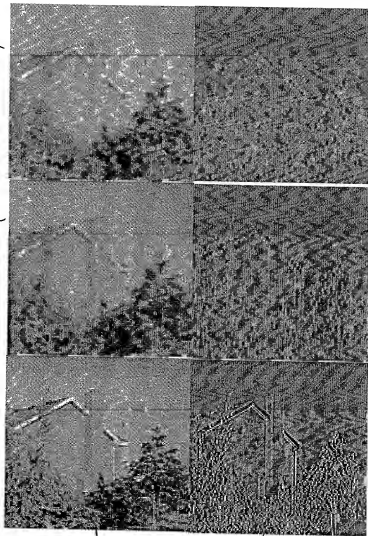


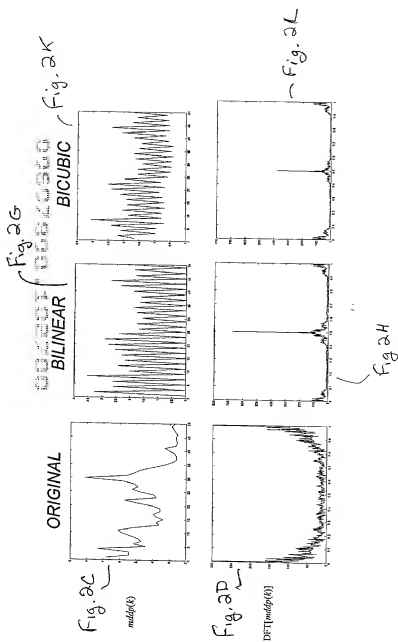
Fig. 2A

Fig. 2B

$d\phi(x,y)$

(Fig. 2F)

(Fig. 2E)



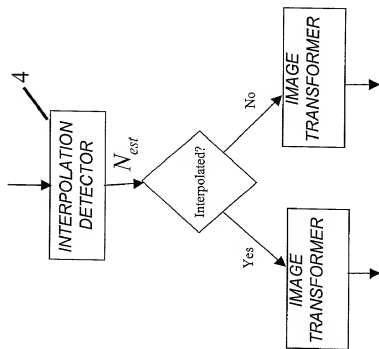


Fig.5

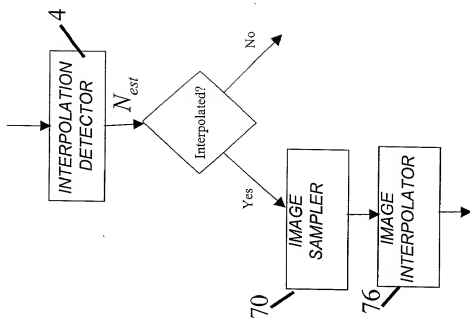


Fig.6

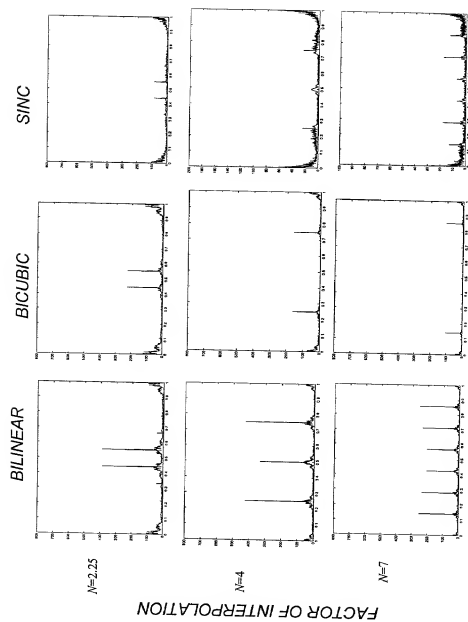


Fig. 7



# Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney

ATTORNEY DOCKET  
81659DMW

As below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,  
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

## A METHOD FOR DETECTING IMAGE INTERPOLATION

The specification of which (check only one item below):

- ☒ is attached hereto.
- ☐ was filed as United States Application Serial No. on and was amended on (if applicable).
- ☐ was filed as PCT international application Number on and was amended under PCT Article 19 on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign applications(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating a least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

### PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119:

COUNTRY (if PCT, indicate PCT)	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day month year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC §119			
				YES		NO
				YES		NO
				YES		NO

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119 §(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER	FILED DATE

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any prior United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

### PRIOR US APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35USC§120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS			STATUS (Check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE		PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.					
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)			

Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)				ATTORNEY DOCKET 81659DMW
<b>POWER OF ATTORNEY:</b> As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with Eastman Kodak Company <b>Customer No. 01333</b> to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.				
Send Correspondence to:  Patent Legal Staff Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, NY 14650-2201				Direct Telephone Calls to: <i>(name and telephone number)</i>  David M. Woods (716) 477-5256 FAX: (716) 477-4646
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME Gallagher	FIRST GIVEN NAME Andrew	SECOND GIVEN NAME C.
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY 353 Campbell Road Brockport	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY New York 14420 USA	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP US
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS Eastman Kodak Company	CITY 343 State Street, Rochester	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY) New York 14650 USA
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
2	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
3	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
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4	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
3	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
6	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.				
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203
DATE October 27, 2000		DATE		DATE
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 205		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 206
DATE		DATE		DATE